

The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1792, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large staff of writers, and is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the office of the publisher, 25 Trinity Street, Newport, R. I.

Local Matters.

Plans for Memorial Day.

The semi-final meeting of the Memorial Day committee was held in Grand Army hall Wednesday night, and was presided over by Chairman William S. Bailey. Letters of acceptance and declination from army and navy officers were received and read.

The orator of the day will be Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth and Rev. Nathaniel J. Sprout, D. D., will be chaplain of the day.

Past Commander John H. Mason asked that the Newport Cavalade be invited to participate in the exercises and parade, and Past Department Commander Andrew R. McMahon made a similar request for St. Mark's Church Cadets of Jamestown. The requests were referred to the committee on invitations, who voted to ask both these military bodies to participate.

The Municipal band will furnish the music for Memorial Sunday night service at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, for strewing flowers on the sea, Memorial Day morning, and for the parade Memorial Day. Mr. H. Wood Thompson will be the organist at the First Presbyterian Church for the services in the afternoon and Mr. Hendy musical director.

Past Commander Jere I. Greene reported all details in hand for conveying comrades and invited guests in carriages for the parade and exercises.

Comrades Mason, Gomes, Killian and Hudson were appointed a committee to decorate the graves in Fort Adams and vicinity on Sunday, May 27, and Comrade Cradle to decorate the graves at Fort Greble on Memorial Day. Comrade Peabody will decorate the graves in the Four Corners cemetery, Middletown; Comrade Peter Melville of the Lawton Warren Post, Sidney D. Harvey of the Spanish War Veterans and Thomas Blacklock of the Sons of Veterans were selected to decorate the graves in St. Columba, Holy Cross, Portsmouth and St. Mary's cemeteries, Memorial Sunday. The graves in Newport will be decorated Memorial Day. The Boy Scouts will assist the Grand Army during the day.

Past Department Commander Andrew K. McMahon will deliver a short address at the grave of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, on which occasion the bronze marker sent by the Daughters of the War 1512 at Cleveland, Ohio, to Mr. John P. Sanborn, will be placed with full ceremonies.

Mr. H. Fred Biesel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Biesel of this city, was a passenger on the liner Baltic which had a narrow escape from being struck by two torpedoes on April 19th, when headed for England.

The prices of some articles of living seem to be on the downward trend. In a month from now with good growing weather many things in the vegetable line will witness a decided drop.

Newport is now more nearly a military and naval town than ever before. It will soon have the appearance of a fortified camp.

Distinguished Masons.

Thursday was a gala day for the Scottish Rite Masons in this vicinity. The Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Order in the northern jurisdiction came to Newport from Providence, accompanied by most of the 329 degree Masons in the State. They were met at the ferry landing by the Scottish Rite Masons of Newport and escorted round Newport and the Ocean Drive, in some twenty automobiles. They were then taken to the camp of Col. Bliss on Easton's Point, where an appealing shore dinner was served. The guests included many of the prominent men of New England, including Ex U. S. Senator Johnson of Maine, Judge Mumford of Rhode Island, and many others. The day was fine, the dinner excellent and all apparently enjoyed themselves.

Official Visitors.

Newport had two official visitors the past week. Tuesday afternoon Captain George R. Maxwell, in charge of the Naval Reserves force, was here and called on Captain Bryan, acting commander of this naval district. He visited the Reservist headquarters, being received with due honors.

Later in the day Colonel Charles J. Phillips, the new commander of the Northeastern Division of the army, came here to inspect the Artillery district of Narragansett, and the honors of the post were tendered him.

During his stay in Newport Colonel Phillips held a conference with Governor Beekman regarding the use of Quonset Point as a mobilization and training camp.

Artillery Recruits Drilling.

The first drill for the new recruits in the Newport Artillery Company was held Tuesday evening, when about 50 new members turned out. The company was in command of Major Knowe, and the drill was a very satisfactory one. After the practice marching in the Armory the men formed into two platoons of three squads each. Lieutenant Marshall C. Rogers being in command of the first platoon and Sergeant John Bawley of the second. The march was down Spring street to Howard and return. On their arrival back at the armory a brief drill was held with Lieutenant Colonel Ebbs in command.

Drills will be held each Tuesday evening before Memorial Day and a full attendance of all recruits is demanded by Colonel Ebbs.

A Couple of Million.

The play entitled "A Couple of Million" will be presented at the Lafayette Theatre on Thursday evening, May 31, by a company of amateurs, for the benefit of the Newport Artillery Company. The play is being staged under the direction of Rev. Robert Downing of Portsmouth, who is himself an actor of note, and who has travelled all over the United States as a star in that profession. His connection with this entertainment makes it certain that it will be staged in perfect form. The play itself is intensely interesting.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

It is understood that State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner P. H. Wilbour has appointed Hon. Robert S. Burlingame of this city Deputy Insurance Commissioner, in place of Felix Herbert resigned. The appointment will give general satisfaction.

Mr. W. P. Tomlinson, a graduate of Haverford College in 1910 and a post-graduate at Columbia University, reported for duty Wednesday morning at the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, to take charge of extension and camp work.

Miss Stephanie M. Leger of this city and Mr. Lawrence A. Gwynn of Yacoville, N. C., were married in Boston recently. Mrs. Gwynn will remain here after the honeymoon as Mr. Gwynn will rejoin the Aviation Corps in France.

The price of milk in this city will be raised to twelve cents a quart hereafter. Such was the vote of the Aquidneck Dairywomen's Association Thursday night.

Governor Beekman's launch, the Shark, has been put in commission this week.

Dr. George A. Eckert has an interesting article in this month's issue of the Rhode Island Medical Journal.

Mr. Andrew Edward is seriously ill at his home on Robinson street.

Col. George K. Fearing is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Delano have returned from a vacation spent in Boston.

Mrs. Joseph T. Perry has returned from a visit to the Cape.



THE FLAG.

(Henry Van Dyke)

All day long in the city's canyoned street, Through a forest of watching folks on either side, I saw a river of marching men like a tide, Flowing after the flag; And the rhythmic beat of the drums And the lugubrious tramp of a myriad feet, While the Red, White and Blue was fluttering everywhere And the heart of the crowd Kept time to a martial air.

O brave flag, O bright flag, O flag to lead the free! The glory of thy silver stars Engrailed in blue above the bars Of red for courage, white for truth, Shall bring the world a second youth. And draw a countless human host, To follow after thee. First of the flags of earth to dare A heraldry so high; First of the flags of earth to bear The blazon of the sky; Long may the constellation glow, Foretelling happy fate; Wider thy starry circle grow— And every star a State.

O bright flag, O brave flag, O flag to lead the free! The hard of God thy colors blent, And Heaven to earth thy glory lent, To shield the weak, and guide the strong, To make an end of human wrong And draw a hundred million hearts To follow thee.

School Committee.

A feature of the monthly meeting of the school committee on Monday evening was an address on physical development by Dr. Eugene A. McCarthy, orthopedic surgeon at the Newport Hospital, who urged the further development of the medical inspection of the schools to the extent of including search for physical deformities among the children. He told of various hidden deformities which could only be discovered by careful inspection. He urged careful treatment for deformed children and suggested special schools where they could be treated. He was given a vote of thanks by the committee for his suggestions.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The data which follow relate to the school month ending Friday, April 27. Total enrollment 4074; average number belonging 3724.9; average number attending 3450.8; percent of attendance 92.4; cases of tardiness 257; cases of dismissal before the end of sessions 70; number who have left 83. Reasons for leaving: Left the city 23, at work 25, illness 2, other schools 2, enlisted, 30 boys and 1 girl. The tardiness in the Rogers is at the rate of 4.6 per session, whereas in the grades with five times the number in the Rogers it is only 4.1 per session.

Board of Health: Since the last meeting of this board six pupils of the public schools have been excluded on account of scarlet fever in the homes. The annual inspection of eyes and ears has just been completed by Dr. Jacoby. The report shows an examination of 3621 public school pupils. There are 4074 enrolled and the average number attending is 3450.8. There must be from 200 to 250 still to be examined. There are 697 pupils who have defective vision, 12 with diseased eyes, 496 defective in hearing, 143 with diseased ears, and 1193 patients have been notified.

Grade IX: Of the 209 pupils who were members of this grade in April, 173 hope to attend the Rogers next September, and nine pupils hope to attend some other school higher than grade IX. The per cent. for the Rogers is 82.7 and for both the Rogers and some other school 87. These numbers show expectation, and they are subject to considerable change. There are also 60 who hope to go to some higher institution after graduation from the Rogers. Last year 179 of the 208 hoped to enter Rogers and 152 did so. If the same ratio enters next September the number will be at least 145. This number does not include those from other schools—probably 30 to 40.

The usual occupations are given as the ambitious goals. There are 20 quite different lines of work and for at least one-half of these a high school education, or its equivalent, is necessary, and for all it is helpful.

Not all the glory for patriotism should be given to the boys, for 45 girls are doing some kind of helpful war work. There are also many girls in grades VIII and IX who are helping. Furthermore, three girls of the typewriting classes have given their services afternoons to the Newport Artillery.

The record of enlistments—viz., 20 boys and one girl, as reported for the school month, has now increased to 47 boys and one girl. Grade X has lost 7, XI, 10; XII, 15; XIII, 12; and the special 3. Although this loss is seriously felt in the school, nevertheless the school, the teachers and this board have good reason to be proud of the patriotic spirit shown by the pupils. These pupils are enrolled as follows: Seamen, 22; yeomen, first class, 4; second class, 7; third class, 4; electrician, second class, radio, 2; electrician, third class, 3; artillery, 7. Two boys have left for definite farming.

Rogers: The Battalion of Cadets has lost several commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers. A new list has been prepared and new appointments have been made. The battalion has been reduced from four to three companies.

By direction of the national and the state authorities a guard was placed by the committee on military drill over the Krag carbines in the Armory of the Rogers from April 8 to 17 (both dates included) at a cost of thirty dollars.

Beginning April 18, the two men on the night patrol (who guard the city hall and the three adjacent school buildings) by authority of the mayor, also include in their duties the protection of the rifles. They have keys to the Rogers for this purpose. This change has the sanction of the adjutant general of Rhode Island.

A letter from the War Department permits the use of the Krag carbines in case of emergency, by the "City officials of Newport" for constabulary purposes. In connection with this topic it may be of interest to know that the school authorities of Providence have protected their rifles by placing a bond with a regular bonding company. Here a former chairman of this board, not now a member of the school committee, is one of the bondsmen for the Krag carbines loaned by the War Department.

Preparedness: On request of the naval authorities this board granted the use of the halls in the Rogers, Coggeshall, Calvert and John Clarke schools for lecture purposes. There is now an additional request from the Naval Hospital for information regarding "the capacity of the hospital and its more available extensions should be exceeded." Data were immediately sent regarding the condition of the school buildings including water, toilets, etc., and also an offer by your superintendent to inspect the buildings with the medical director at his convenience, preparatory to a direct request to the school committee.

Farm and Garden: In accordance with the action of this board at its special meeting the principals of the buildings, in which there were pupils of Grades IX-XIII, were asked to report the names and addresses of boys who were willing to plant and till land furnished them with seeds—under competent direction. At this date 50 to 60 boys have volunteered.

The Committee for Community Gardens to encourage the growing of vegetables by children and adults distributed through the schools a printed leaflet asking for those who have a place for a garden to use it, and calling for volunteers for "neighborhood gardens." The answers were as follows:—145 had gardens, and 72 said they had no garden but would work.

It was voted that the city bond the Government rifles with a regular bonding company and that the present sureties be released as soon as the new bond can be procured. The following was adopted as the calendar for the next year:

First term, September 10 to November 16; second term November 19 to February 1; third term February 4 to April 19; fourth term April 22 to June 21. Vacations include Columbus Day, Rhode Island Institute of Instruction days, Thanksgiving Day and the Friday following; the Christmas holidays from December 22 to January 1; Washington's Birthday, Easter holidays from March 29 to April 7, and Memorial Day.

The report of Trust Officer Topham was read, and some routine matters were disposed of.

Miss Mary K. Akerley, who attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association in Cincinnati, has returned home.

Mr. Powell Kazanjian, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kazanjian, has joined the Naval Reserve force as a second class seaman.

Mr. Bowen B. Sweet, who has been superintendent of the city cemeteries for a number of years, has tendered his resignation on account of poor health.

Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant of Middletown and Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth have been appointed captains of the military census.

Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott will spend the summer at "Oak Glen," Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King are occupying their summer residence on Oakwood Terrace.

Colonel and Mrs. William P. Sheffield have returned from Asheville, N. C.

Vanderbilts Patriotic.

A dispatch says: There are more members of the Vanderbilt family in the various branches of the United States fighting forces than perhaps of any other family in the ranks of American society. William H. Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, is a midshipman in the Coast Defense Naval Reserve. He is in his 16th year. His uncle, Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, commands the 12th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and another uncle, Reginald C. Vanderbilt is captain of the Portsmouth Home Guard, which he organized and has equipped at his own expense. Lieut. Harold S. Vanderbilt of the Coast Defense Naval Reserve commands a submarine chaser, which he built and equipped. The Duchess of Marlboro, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, is assisting in caring for wounded British soldiers in London.

Flag Raising at Torpedo Station.

Another impressive patriotic flag-raising was held in the screw machine department at the Torpedo Station Wednesday noon, with over 1000 in attendance. A chorus of several hundred voices sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America," while a detail of the enlisted force raised the flag with military honors. The Torpedo Station orchestra played "Hail to the Chief," and a large picture of President Wilson encircled with red, white and blue electric lights, was raised. Bugler Hatfield of the station blew "colors."

Senator Guy Norman of this city, it is understood, is to be assigned to the Cruiser North Carolina, with the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy. Mr. Norman had good experience in the Spanish war and was most warmly complimented at its close by Fighting Bob Evans. No more flattering tribute could be given to any man than that given Senator Norman by Admiral Evans.

Considerable quantities of fish are being shipped out of Newport each evening by the New York boat. The scup are being landed here by fishermen in large quantities, and a few mackerel have been caught. The early catches have brought good prices to the lucky fishermen.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will take place next Wednesday evening, the inspecting officer being Venerable Sir William H. Beattie of Fall River, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Commandery. Dinner will be served at 6.30 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Florence Myrtha Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Howard Barker, and Mr. Alfred Russell Peckham, will take place at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday evening, June 5, at 6.30 p. m. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Fourth of July without a parade would not be much of a Fourth. We have material here, in the army and navy, and the Reservists and the Training Station for a monster parade. Practically the entire expense, will be the music. Let us have the parade.

Mr. Chester T. Minkler, who has been employed at the Torpedo Station for nineteen years, has been promoted to a mine engineer, and leaves today for Washington where he begins his labors in the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department.

The government is having built some sixty houses for the reservists on the Cloyne school grounds and lands adjacent thereto. The carpenters of Newport will have plenty of work for the next few months.

An extension of time has been granted to the contractor for the Newport Federal building. It is not the policy of the Government to press ordinary contracts at this time, when military and agricultural work seem more essential.

Mr. Patrick C. Hoyle, son of ex-Mayor Boyle, has been appointed supervisor of recreation, in the place of Mr. Harry F. Cook, who is on a three months' leave of absence at the Reserve Officers Training Camp.

The Cadets of the Rogers High School Cadet Battalion were under command Wednesday of Colonel A. A. Barker, as Colonel Herbert Bliss was out of the city.

Dr. Edmund W. Parlee has resumed his dental practice after having been confined to his home by illness for several weeks.

Mr. George C. Kaul was operated on for appendicitis the past week, after having just recovered from pneumonia.

Steamer General has resumed her duties on the Wickford line after her spring overhauling.

Mrs. Crittenden, wife of Lieutenant Kirby R. Crittenden, U. S. N., left the past week for San Francisco.

Newport is getting to be one vast military camp.



PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held in Town Hall Monday afternoon with all the members present.

The petitions of Fred Horam and Peter Turner for victuallers' licenses were granted; fee \$5 each. William H. Canning who asked for a victualler's license, was given leave to withdraw the petition.

The petitions of Solomon Kaufman, Levi Norbury and Mary Green asking for peddlers' licenses were granted, fee \$5 each.

The town clerk was directed to notify the Bay State Street Railway Co. to fill in between the rails at all crossings whether opposite public highways or private entrances.

The appropriation made in town meeting of \$1000 for highways, was apportioned equally among the four districts; \$250 to be available in each district for immediate use.

The compensation for labor on the highway was fixed as follows: Two horse team and man \$6 per day; single wagon and man \$3.50; single man \$2.25; boys at the discretion of the surveyor. The surveyor should have \$2.50 per day, and nine hours shall constitute a days work.

The clerk was instructed to procure bids for oiling the highways.

In Probate Court the inventories of the estates of Eliza V. Hall, Annie A. Hull, Marjorie Hall and Berkeley Hall were allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Alonzo E. Borden and others that letters of administration be granted to Alonzo E. Borden, all parties in interest waiving notice was allowed, bond being required in the sum of \$1000, with Alfred H. Borden as surety. Arthur L. Borden was appointed appraiser.

The president, Frank C. Cory was authorized to draw from the Newport Savings Bank the sum of \$250 to pay for a monument in the Barker family burial lot in Westerly. A number of bills were received, allowed and ordered paid.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary held in Providence recently Mrs. Everett P. Smith, president of the Newport County Women's Auxiliary, was elected a vice president.

Mrs. William W. Anthony while working in her flower garden fell backward striking her head against a stone wall and cutting it severely and severing an artery. A physician was summoned to dress the wound.

A special service to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Epworth League was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday evening, Mr. Charles H. Borden led the meeting.

Rev. Everett P. Smith purchased a fine pool table at the auction at William M. Hughes' Lone Elm Place. Rev. Mr. Smith has placed the table at Cloyne School for the use of the Reservists.

Mr. Oliver G. Hicks, who submitted to an operation at Newport Hospital recently, is recovering slowly.

News has been received of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sherman of Washington, D. C. Mr. Sherman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Sherman of this town.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Sunday School of the Christian Church was held on Sunday, when the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year:

President—Alonzo E. Borden. Vice President—Robert Purcell. Secretary—Miss Elsie Brown. Treasurer—Alonzo E. Borden. Board of Managers—Mrs. Peleg Coggeshall, Mrs. Kate Bailey, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet, Mrs. Abram Rathbone, Miss Elizabeth Chase and Miss Elta Sherman. Superintendent—Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden.

Librarian—Miss Mary Coggeshall. Pianist—Miss Mildred Bishop. Superintendent of Cradle department—Miss Elta Sherman.

Flower Committee—Miss Mabel Field.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union at her home on Tuesday. After the business session the time was spent in making comfort-bags and eye bandages. A telegram was sent to President Wilson, asking him to make prohibition a war measure. Mrs. Geo. A. Faulkner, Mrs. Charles Grinnell, Mrs. A. Edward Kelsey and Mrs. Green read several articles to the Society.

WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society met at the Friends' Church for the regular meeting. There were present, by invitation, members of the Swansea and Newport societies. In the afternoon Miss Alice Gifford of Falmouth, a missionary who has recently returned from Japan, gave a very interesting talk. Supper was served, and in the evening the pastor, Rev. A. Edward Kelsey, gave an address on "Present-day conditions in Turkey."

Mr. and Mrs. John Elliot have returned from New York and are at Oak Glen for the season.

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CHAPTER I.

Bank Cashier and Society Man.

It was ten minutes of eight when J. Montague Smith had driven his runabout to its garage and was hastening across to his suite of bachelor apartments in the Kincaid terrace. There was reason for the haste. It was his regular evening for calling upon Miss Verda Richlander, and time pressed.

The provincial beauties had chosen a fit subject for their illustration in the young cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. From his earliest recollections Montague Smith had lived the life of the well-behaved and the conventional. He had his niche in the Lawrenceville social structure, and another in the small-city business world, and he filled both to his own satisfaction and to the admiration of all and sundry. Ambitions, other than to take promotions in the bank as they came to him, and, eventually, to make money enough to satisfy the demands which Josiah Richlander might make upon a prospective son-in-law, had never troubled him. An extremely well-balanced young man his fellow townsmen called him, one of whom it might safely be predicted that he would go straightforwardly on his way to reputable middle life and old age; moderate in all things, inquisitive in none.

Even in the affair with Miss Richlander sound common sense and sober second thought had been made to stand in the room of superciliousness. Smith did not know what it was to be violently in love; though he was a charter member of the Lawrenceville Athletic club and took a certain pride in keeping himself physically fit and up to the mark. It was not his habit to be violent in anything. Lawrenceville expected its young men and young women to marry and "settle down," and J. Montague Smith, figuring in a modest way as a leader in the Lawrenceville youngest set, was far too conservative to break with the tradition, even if he had wished to. Miss Richlander was desirable in many respects. Her father's ample fortune had not come early enough or rapidly enough to spoil her. In moments when his feeling for her achieved its nearest approach to sentiment the conservative young man perceived what a gracefully resplendent figure she would make as the mistress of her own house and the hostess at her own table.

Smith snapped the switch of the electricity and began to lay out his evening clothes, methodically but with a certain air of calm deliberation, inserting the buttons in the waistcoat, choosing a virgin tie out of its box in the top dressing-case drawer.

It was in the search for the tie that he turned up a mute reminder of his nearest approach to any edge of the real chaos of sentiment: a small glove, somewhat soiled and use-worn, with a tiny rip in one of the fingers. It had been a full year since he had seen the glove or its owner, whom he had met only once, and that entirely by chance. The girl was a visitor from the West, the daughter of a ranchman, he had understood; and she had been stopping over with friends in a neighboring town. Smith had driven over one evening in his runabout to make a call upon the daughters of the house, and had found a lawn party in progress, with the western visitor as the guest of honor.

Acquaintance—such an acquaintance as can be achieved in a short social hour—had followed. At all points the bewitching young woman from the wilderness had proved to be a mocking critic of the cornucopia conventions, and had been moved to pillory the same in the person of her momentary entertainer. Some thrills this young person from the wide horizons had stirred in him: were his only excuse for stealing her glove. There remained now nothing of the elating encounter at the lawn party save the soiled glove, a rather obscure memory of a face too pigmy and attractive to be cheapened by the word "pretty," these and a thing she had said at the moment of parting: "Yes, I am going back home very soon. I don't like your small middle West civilization, Mr. Smith—it smothers me. I don't wonder that it breeds men who live and grow up and die without ever having a chance to find themselves."

Some day, perhaps, he would tell Verda Richlander of the sharp-tongued little Western beauty. Verda—and all sensible people—would smile at the idea that he, John Montague Smith, was of those who had not "found" themselves, or that the finding—by which he had understood the Western young woman to mean something radical and upsetting—could in any way be forced upon a man who was old enough and sane enough to know his own lengths and breadths and depths.

He was stripping off his coat to dress when he saw two letters which had evidently been thrust under the door during his absence with Debit. One of the envelopes was plain, with his name scribbled on it in pencil. The other bore a typewritten address with the name of Verda Richlander, cashier in his upper Richmond corner. Smith opened the latter with a little tremor of shock. It was a note from the story

president's greeting. "Oh, it's you, at last, is it?" he rasped. "You have taken your own good time about coming. It's a half-hour and more since I sent that note to your man."

CHAPTER II.

Metastasis.

Smith drew out the chair from the stenographer's table and sat down. Like the cashiers of many little-city banks, he was only a salaried man, and the president rarely allowed him to forget the fact. None the less, his bushy gray eyes were reflecting just a shade of the militant antagonism in Mr. Watrous Dunham's when he said: "I was dining at the Country club with a friend, and I didn't go to my rooms until a few minutes ago."

The president sat back in the big mahogany swivel-chair. His face, with the cold, protrusive eyes, the heavy lips, and the dewlap lower jaw, was the face of a man who shoots to kill.

"I suppose you've heard the news about Westfall?"

Smith nodded.

"Then you also know that the bank stands to lose a cold hundred thousand on that loan you made him?"

The young man in the stenographer's chair knew now very well why the night-watchman had been sent away. Smith saw the solid foundations of his small world—the only world he had ever known—crumbling to a threatened dissolution.

"You may remember that I advised against the making of that loan when Westfall first spoke of it," he said, after he had mastered the premonitory chill of panic. "It was a bad risk—for him and for us."

"I suppose you won't deny that the loan was made while I was away in New York," was the challenging rejoinder.

"It was. But you gave your sanction before you went East."

The president twisted his chair to face the objector and brought his pale down with a smack upon the desk slide.

"No!" he stormed. "What I told you to do was to look up his collateral, and you took a snap judgment and let him have the money! Westfall is your friend, and you are a stockholder in his bankrupt company. You took a chance for your own hand and put the bank in the hole. Now I'd like to ask what you are going to do about it."

Smith looked up quickly. Somewhere inside of him the carefully erected walls of use and custom were tumbling.

"I Am Not Going to Do What You Want."

In strange ruins and out of the debris another structure, formless as yet, but obstinately sturdy, was rising.

"I am not going to do what you want me to do, Mr. Dunham—stop in and be your convenient scapegoat," he said, wondering a little in his inner recesses how he was fluting the steepest brutal man-courage to say such a thing to the president of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. "I suppose you have reasons of your own for wishing to shift the responsibility for this particular loss to my shoulders. But whether you have or haven't, I decline to accept it."

The president tilted his chair and looked his hands over one knee.

"It isn't a question of shifting the responsibility, Montague," he said, dropping the bullying weapon to take up another. "The loan was made in my absence. You have taken the bank's money to bolster up a falling concern in which you are a stockholder. Go to any lawyer in Lawrenceville—the best one you can find—and he'll tell you exactly where you stand."

While the big clock over the vault entrance was slowly ticking off a full half-minute the young man whose future had become so suddenly and so threateningly involved neither moved nor spoke, but his silence was no measure of the turmoil of conflicting emotions and passions that were rending him.

"I may not prove quite the easy mark that your plan seems to figure on, Mr. Dunham," he returned at length, trying to say it calmly. "Just what are you expecting me to do?"

"Now you are talking more like a grown man," was the president's crusty admission. "You are in a pretty bad hole, Montague, and that is why I sent for you tonight."

"Well," said the younger man, "you can see how it will be. If I can say to the directors that you have already resigned—and if you are not where they can too easily lay hands on you—they may not care to push the charge against you. There is a train west at ten o'clock. If I were in your place, I should pack a couple of suitcases and take it. That is the only safe thing for you to do. If you need any ready money—"

It was at this point that J. Montague Smith rose up out of the stenographer's chair and buttoned his coat.

"If I need any ready money," he repeated slowly, advancing a step to reach the president's desk. "That is where you gave yourself away, Mr. Dunham. You authorized that loan, and did it because you were willing to use the bank's money to put Carter Westfall in the hole so deep that he could never climb out. Now, it seems, you are willing to bribe the only dangerous witness. I don't need money badly enough to sell my good name for

it. I shall stay right here in Lawrenceville and fight it out with you."

The president turned abruptly to his desk and his hand sought the row of electric bell-pullers. With a finger resting upon the one marked "police," he said: "There isn't any room for argument, Montague. You can have one more minute in which to change your mind. If you stay, you'll begin your fight from the inside of the county jail."

Now there had been nothing in John Montague Smith's well-ordered quarter-century of boyhood, youth, and business manhood to tell him how to cope with the crude and savage emergency which he was confronting. But in the granted minute of respite something within him, a thing as primitive and elemental as the crisis with which it was called upon to grapple, shook itself awake. He stepped quickly across the intervening space and stood under the shaded desk light within arm's reach of the man in the big swivel-chair.

"You have it all out and dried, even to the setting of the police trap, haven't you?" he gritted, hardly recognizing his own voice. "You meant to hang me first and try your own case with the directors afterward. Mr. Dunham, I know you better than you think I do: you are not only a crook—you are a yellow-livered coward, as well! You don't dare to press that button!"

While he was saying it, the president had half risen, and the hand which had been hovering over the bell-pushers shot suddenly under the piled papers in the corner of the desk. When it came out it was gripping the weapon which is never very far out of reach in a bank.

Good judges on the working floor of the Lawrenceville Athletic club had said of the well-muscled young bank cashier that he did not know his own strength. It was the sight of the pistol that convinced him and put the driving



Smith Knew What He Had Done.

force behind the smashing blow that landed upon the big man's chest. The lifted pistol dropped from Mr. Watrous Dunham's grasp and he wilted, settling back into his chair, and then slipping to the floor.

In a flash Smith knew what he had done. Once, one evening when he had been induced to put on the gloves with the Athletic club's trainer, he had consented to plant a body blow which had sent the wiry little Irishman to the mat, gasping and fighting for the breath of life. "If ever you're giving a man that heart-punch, kid," he said, "Mi-ther Montague, 'is you 'ell' cash-train without stoppin' to buy any ticket—'it'll be murder in the first degree," the trainer had said, when he had breath to compass the saying.

With the unbelieved warning resurgent and clamoring in his ears, Smith knelt horror-stricken beside the fallen man. On the president's heavy face and in the staring eyes there was a foolish smile, as of one wildly astonished. Smith loosened the collar around the thick neck and laid his ear upon the spot where the blow had fallen. The big man's heart had stopped like a smashed clock.

Smith got upon his feet, turned off the electric light, and, from mere force of habit, closed and snatched the president's desk. The watchman had not yet returned. Smith saw the empty chair beside the vault door as he passed it on his way to the street. The cashier's only thought was to go at once to police headquarters and give himself up. Then he remembered how carefully the trap had been set, and how impossible it would be for him to make any reasonable defense.

With one glance over his shoulder at the darkened front windows of the bank, Smith began to run, not toward the police station, but in the opposite direction—toward the railroad station.

For J. Montague Smith, slipping from shadow to shadow down the dimly lighted cross street and listening momentarily for the footfalls of pursuit, a new hour had struck. It was all preditionally incredible. The crowding sensations were terrifying, but they were also precious. In their way, long forgotten bits of brutality and tyranny on Watrous Dunham's part came up to be remembered and, in this retributive aftermath, to be triumphantly crossed off as victims in an account finally settled. On the Smith side the bank cashier's forebears had been plodding farmers, but old John Montague had been a shrewd smelter in both trades. Blood will tell. Parental implanings may have much to say to the fruit of the womb, but stardism has more. Smith's jaw came up with a snap. He was no longer an indistinguishable unit in the ranks of the respectable and the well-behaved; he was a man fleeing for his life. What was done was done, and the next thing to do was to avert the consequences.

At the railroad station a few early comers for the west-bound passenger train due at ten o'clock were already gathering, and at the bidding of a certain new and militant craftiness Smith avoided the lighted waiting rooms as if they held the pestilence. A string of box cars had been pushed up from the freight-unloading platforms recently, and in the shadow of the cars he worked his way westward to the yard where a night switching crew was mak-

log up a train.

Keeping to the shadows, he walked back along the line of cars on the make-up track, alertly seeking his opportunity. Half-way down the length of the train he found what he was looking for: a box car with its sidle door lashed but not locked. With a bit of stick to lengthen his reach, he unfashioned the latch, and at the switching crew's addition of another car to the "make-up" he took advantage of the noise made by the jangling crash and slid the door. Then he ascended by groping into the dark interior that the car was empty. With a foot on the truss-rod he climbed in, and at the next coupling crash closed the door.

CHAPTER III.

The High Hills.

The Nevada through freight was two hours late issuing from the western portal of Timunyon canon. Through the early mountain-climbing hours of the night and the later flight across the Red desert, the dusty, travel-grimed young fellow in the empty box car midway of the train had slept soundly, with the hard car floor for a bed and his folded coat for a pillow. But the sudden cessation of the crash and roar of the shut-in mountain passage awoke him and he got up to open the door and look out.

It was still no later than a lazy man's breakfast time, and the May morning was perfect. Over the top of the eastern range the sun was looking, level-rayed, into a parked valley bounded on all sides by high spurs and distant snow peaks. In its nearer reaches the valley was dotted with round hills, some of them bare, others dark with mountain pine and fir.

From the outer loopings of the curves, the young tramp at the car door had momentary glimpses of the Timunyon, a mountain torrent in its canon, and the swiftest of upland rivers even here where it had the valley in which to expand. A Copah switchman had told him that the railroad division town of Brewster lay at the end of the night's run, in a river valley beyond the eastern Timunyons, and that the situation of the irrigation project which was advertising for laborers in the Denver newspapers was a few miles up the river from Brewster.

As the train swept along on its way down the grades the valley became more open and the prospect broadened. At one of the promontory roundings the box-car passenger had a glimpse of a shack-built construction camp on the river's margin some distance ahead. A concrete dam was rising in sections out of the river, and dominating the dam and the shacks two steel towers, with a carrying cable stretched between them, formed the piers of the aerial spout conveyor for the placing of the material in the forms.

The train made no stop at the construction siding, but a mile further along the brakes began to grind and the speed was slackened. Stopping the car door another foot or two, the young tramp with the week-old stubble heard on his face leaped out to look ahead. His opportunity was at hand. A block semaphore was turned against the freight, and the train was slowing in obedience to the signal. Waiting until the brakes shilled again, the tramp put his shoulder to the sliding door, sat for a moment in the wider opening, and then swung off.

His alighting was upon one of the promontory embankments. To the westward, where the curving railroad track was lost in the further windings of the river, lay the little internomountain city of Brewster, a few of its higher buildings showing clear in the distance. Paralleling the railroad, on a lower level and nearer the river, a dusty wagon road pointed in one direction toward the town, and in the other toward the construction camp.

The young man who had crossed four states and the better part of a fifth as a fugitive and vagrant turned his back upon the distant town as a place to be avoided. Scrambling down the railroad embankment, he made his way to the wagon road, crossed it, and kept on until he came to the fringe of aspens on the river's edge, where he broke off the trampish traditions by stripping off the travel-worn clothes and plunging in to take a soapless bath. The water, being melted snow from the range, was icy cold and it stabbed like knives. Nevertheless, it was wet, and some part of the travel dust, at least, was soluble in it. He came out gloving, but a thorn from his well-groomed past came up and pricked him when he had to put the soiled clothes on again. There was no present help for that, however; and five minutes later he had regained the road and was on his way to the ditch camp. As he walked he read for the fiftieth time something on the page of a recent St. Louis paper. It was under flaring headlines:

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF BANK PRESIDENT.

Society-Leader Cashier Embezzles \$100,000 and Makes Murderous Assault on President.

Lawrenceville, May 15.—J. Montague Smith, cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust company, and a leader in the Lawrenceville youngest set, is today a fugitive from justice with a police on his head. At a late hour last night the watchman of the bank found Smith lying unconscious in front of his desk. He was summoned, and Mr. Dunham, who was supposed to be suffering from some sudden attack of illness, was taken to his hotel. Later, it transpired that the president had been the victim of a murderous assault. Discovering upon his return to the city yesterday evening that the cashier had been using the bank's funds in an attempt to cover a stock speculation of his own, Dunham sent for Smith and charged him with the crime. Smith made an unprovoked and desperate assault upon his superior officer, beating him into insensibility and leaving him for dead. Since it is known that he did not board any of the right trains east or west, Smith is supposed to be in hiding somewhere in the vicinity of the city. A warrant is out, and a reward of \$500 for his capture. It is not thought possible that he can escape. It was currently reported not long since that Smith was engaged to a prominent young society woman of Lawrenceville, but this has proved to be untrue.

He folded the newspaper and put it in his pocket. The thing was done, and he did not feel inclined. Having put himself on the west side of the law, there was nothing for it now but to

complete disappearance; exile, a change of identity, and an absolute severance with his past.

When he had gone a little distance he found that the wagon road crossed the right of way twice before the construction camp came into view. The last of the crossings was at the temporary material yard for which the side track had been installed, and from this point on, the wagon road held to the river bank. The ditch people were doubtless getting all their material over the railroad so there would be little hauling by wagon. But there were automobile tracks in the dust, and shortly after he had passed the material yard the tramp heard a car coming up behind him. It was a sleek, slender roadster, and its motor was whining badly.

Its single occupant was a big, broad-shouldered man, wearing his gray tweed as one to whom clothes were merely a convenience. He was chewing a black cigar, and the unoccupied side of his mouth was busy at the passing moment heaping obprobriations upon the flagging motor. A hundred yards farther along the motor gave a spasmodic cough and stopped. When the young tramp came up, the big man had climbed out, and had the hood open. What he was saying to the stalled motor was picturesque enough to make the young man stop and grin appreciatively.

"Come had on you?" he inquired.

Col. Dexter Baldwin, the Timunyon's largest landowner, and a breeder of fine horses who tolerated motorists only because they could be driven fast and were fascinating and fit subjects for abusive language, took his head out of the hood.

"The third time this morning," he snipped. "I'd rather drive a team of wind-broken mustangs, any day in the year!"

"I used to drive a car a while back," said the tramp. "Let me look her over."

The colonel stood aside, wiping his hands on a piece of waste, while the young man sought for the trouble. It was found presently in a loosened



"Used to Drive a Car."

magneto wire; found and cleverly corrected. The tramp went around in front and spun the motor, and when it had been throttled down, Colonel Baldwin had his hand in his pocket.

"That's something like," he said. "The garage man said it was carburetor. You take hold as if you knew how. What's your feet?"

The tramp shook his head and smiled good-naturedly.

"Nothing; for a bit of neighborhood help like that."

The colonel put his coat on, and in the act took a better measure of the stalwart young fellow who looked like a hobo and talked and behaved like a gentleman.

"You are hiking out to the dam?" he asked brusquely.

"I am headed that way, yes," said the equally crisp rejoinder.

"Hunting a job?"

"Just that."

"What sort of a job?"

"Anything that may happen to be in sight."

"That means a pick and shovel or a wheelbarrow on a construction job. But there isn't much office work."

The tramp looked up quickly.

"What makes you think I'm hunting for an office job?" he queried.

"Your hands," said the colonel, shortly.

The young man looked at his hands thoughtfully. They were dirty as dirt from the tinkering with the motor, but the inspection went deeper than the grime.

"I'm not afraid of the pick and shovel, or the wheelbarrow, and as to some accounts I guess they'd be good for me. But on the other hand, perhaps it is a pity to spend a middling good office man to make an inefficient day-laborer—so say nothing of knocking some honest fellow out of the job who knows how to do."

Colonel Baldwin swung in his holdall, steering wheel of the roadster and held a fresh match to the black tank. "Though he was from Missouri, he had lived long enough in the high hills to know better than to judge any man altogether by outside appearances."

"Climb in," he said, indicating the vacant seat at his side. "I'm the president of the ditch company. Perhaps Williams may be able to use you; your chances for office work would be ten to one in the town."

"I don't care to live in the town," said the man out of work, mounting the proffered seat; and just that the big roadster leaped away up the hill and the roar of the rejuvenated motor made further speech impossible.

(To Be Continued.)

Why Shivering Warm Us Despite Cold.

Some might doubt that shivering is a cold day would make any one warm, but it is true that spasmodic quiver of the muscles called shivering generates a flow of blood and thereby generates warmth. No one ever shivered when his body is extremely cold. It is a nervous protest on the part of the body, due to acute discomfort, that it feels the brain and body need. But the moment shivering begins, the muscles work involuntarily and the body begins to produce heat.

Established by Franklin D. 171

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 141
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Saturday, May 19, 1917



The daylight-saving bill before Congress seems to have fallen into incipient desuetude.

There are 10,078,900 men in the country subject to draft between the ages of 21 and 31.

Flour has dropped two dollars a barrel in Providence. Wonder if the dealers here have heard of that fact?

There will be but one boat, the Mount Hope, running to Block Island this summer. Both the New York and the New London lines will not be operated.

Somebody has been diligently at work in Providence posting anti-draft stickers. The police have had orders to knock anyone down seen doing this and then take his name afterward.

Farming in Rhode Island is said to be booming. Some sixteen hundred farms are said to have changed owners with a view to putting them to active use. If the season should prove propitious supplies ought to be ample this fall.

It is interesting to observe the accuracy of Foster's Weather reports for the past month, published exclusively in the MERCURY. These long-distance reports are correct ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

The income tax bill to be enacted by Congress will be the most drastic ever enacted by any legislative body. Nothing and nobody will escape. The war tax already contemplated will exceed the entire expense of the North in the Civil War from '61 to '65.

The war measure bill has passed Congress, but the training of a force for the trenches of France is not to be begun till September. By this bill the President is given power to allow Roosevelt and his volunteer army to go to the aid of the allies. Will he do it?

It appears from the efforts put forth at Washington that the so-called Liberty Loan is not so popular with the people as it might be. The total needed is far from reached and Secretary McAdoo is touring the country to stir up interest in it. Had it been put before the people right it would have been taken up with speed.

Col. Roosevelt insists that he can raise an army of volunteers for France notwithstanding the disparaging statements in some of the Wilson papers. The Colonel says: "Let them accept my division and see what I can do. If the Army bill becomes a law I shall immediately order to raise two divisions, and I shall state that I can raise all four at once if the President so desires."

The Harding amendment which will permit Roosevelt to lead an army of volunteers to France does not compel the Administration to accept his offer, but the country will want a much better reason than has already been given for declining it, if it does not do so. (Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Quite true. If the President rejects the offer of the Colonel and his more than two hundred thousand would-be followers he will have some explaining to do to satisfy the nation, and then they won't be satisfied.

Everybody is planting a garden. The rich and the poor alike have turned to agriculture. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this farming fever on the part of many. It is one thing to plant but quite another to assist the progress of the vegetables from the ground to the cellar. Hoeing and weed checking are back-breaking work. The enthusiasm of many an amateur farmer will flag before harvesting time comes.

Congress, having acted in the light of history in the matter of conscription, might well take another leaf from our past experience. The direct taxes of the Civil War period were of tremendous financial productivity, and an economist has estimated that if they were to be applied now they would produce fully two billions a year. They were of a nature to bear a little upon all and heavily upon none. Why not look them up and give them another trial?

We have learned by sad experience the folly of failing to adopt the policy: "In time of peace prepare for war." Shall we also learn by experience the need of a new slogan: "In time of war prepare for peace?" Shall the welcome arrival of peace find us with no statutory bulwarks to protect our high paid workmen from the competition that is certain to await us from the further shores of both the Atlantic and the Pacific?

Wilson has a chance to show his patriotism: a chance to rise above small politics. Ex-President Roosevelt has over two hundred thousand men ready to follow him into the trenches of France. Congress has given its permission for them to go. It is now up to the President. The sentiment of the country is almost unanimously behind the Roosevelt movement. Nothing new stands in the way of sending a great volunteer army to France, except the fear on the part of the President that Col. Roosevelt will become the most popular man in the nation.

A LETTER FROM HOWARD ELLIOTT

The American Railway Association
Special Committee on National Defense.

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917.

My Dear Sir:

I thank you for your pleasant little item about me in your paper of April 28th. I shall keep up my interest in the New Haven road and New England and do all I can to help. Mr. Pearson and the organization he and I have created can carry forward the work and get as much out of the property for the use of the public as can any body of men. Conditions necessarily are difficult, and are likely to be more so because of the war. There will not be transportation enough for all, and therefore, non-essential service may have to be given up. The public naturally will not like this, but I am afraid it is going to be necessary as a part of this great conflict in which we are engaged. Passenger train service in Canada and England has been reduced materially so the energies of the railroads can be devoted to freight, and this may be necessary all through the eastern part of the United States, and particularly in New England where there is such great manufacturing activities needing constant attention. As one of the Committee of Five down here I am doing all I can to help and shall continue to do so.

With kind regards, please believe me,

Very truly yours,

HOWARD ELLIOTT.

RECENT DEATHS.

Arnold Hague.

Mr. Arnold Hague, a noted geologist and explorer, died at his home in Washington on Monday. He was a native of Boston and the son of an eminent clergyman, Dr. William Hague. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, in 1883, after which he went to Germany, where he spent about three years studying.

On his return to the United States he was appointed assistant geologist of the United States Geological exploration of the fortieth parallel under Clarence King. Later he was appointed government geologist of Guatemala, making many trips over that country. He was engaged to examine the gold, silver and lead mines of northern China by the Chinese government.

Mr. Hague in 1901 received his degree of Sc. D. from Columbia University, and the degree of L. L. D. from Aberdeen University.

Mr. Hague was a summer resident of Newport, for many years occupying a cottage on Beacon Hill. In 1895 Mr. Hague married Mrs. Walter Howe.

Miss Mary E. Dodge.

After an illness of long duration Miss Mary E. Dodge died at the Newport Hospital Thursday. She was a native of Block Island but had made her home in this city with her sister, Mrs. William S. Bowler, on Brimley street, for almost 60 years. Miss Dodge was a tailoress by trade and was employed by Col. William B. Swan and William C. Langley. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Bowler, who is 87 years of age, and two nephews, James L. and Thatcher T. Bowler.

John P. Freeborn.

Mr. John P. Freeborn, a well-known citizen of Newport, died at his home Thursday evening after a long illness. Mr. Freeborn was a man of genial disposition and made many friends wherever he was known. He was a member of all the Masonic bodies and when in health was a constant attendant at the meetings. He was in his 77th year. He leaves a brother, Joseph S. Freeborn, and several nephews and nieces.

Board of Aldermen.

Thursday evening the Board of Aldermen held a short meeting, little business being done. The street commissioner was authorized to lay a sewer in Arch avenue, as the Board of health made complaints of unsanitary conditions. The highway department submitted the largest payroll of the year.

A communication relative to the dangerous conditions on the Cliff Walk was received. The following payrolls were approved:

Highway department	\$3,384.46
Police department	1,287.45
Fire department	926.55
City officers	40.43
Firemen in theatres	36.00
Park commissioners	120.00
Playgrounds	15.73
Public school janitors	263.20

The following bills were ordered paid: Playgrounds—John J. Butler, \$85. Highways and bridges—Fagan and Gillis, (crusher), \$102; schooner Hilton, (cure and colls), \$125; materials, \$15. Thomas H. Reegan, (Van Zand bridge), \$78.

Dyer Supply Co., (asphalt heating plant), \$2,500. William E. Sullivan presented a petition for the removal of a tree on Berkeley avenue. On motion of Alderman Ledy the petition was granted.

A petition was received from Emily L. Ridlon in regard to the dangerous condition of the Cliff Walk in front of her property.

A petition was received from the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to erect a pole on the north side of Berkeley avenue. The petition was granted.

A pool license was granted Burns & O'Connell, and summer licenses were granted Mrs. Bessie Epstein and Mrs. C. S. Westall.

An intelligence office license was granted to Mrs. Mary L. Jackson. Many other licenses of various kinds were granted and some minor business transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. Mary L. Perry have arrived for the season.

MIDDLETOWN.

CLUBMAN CLUB MEETING.

Following the regular weekly program at the meeting of the Clubman Club on Arbor Day entitled "The World's Food Supply," and a short musical program upon a Victrola, poems were given appropriate to the season and the members adjourned to the lawn where a barbery bush was planted. As each member filled in the earth she repeated several original lines, the shrub being thereby dubbed "Barberius Clubphorus." While the president's rhymes were very clever, the others provoked much laughter. Miss Elizabeth A. Chase, the treasurer, was the hostess.

MOTHER'S DAY.

In observing "Mother's Day" at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon the pastor, Rev. George W. Manning, took as his theme—"Mother's Influence."

Each member of the congregation wore a large, fragrant, white carnation which was presented them at the door as they entered by Miss Walter S. Barker, as a token and emblem of the day. A handsome bouquet of these flowers adorned the pulpit. Many who were unable to be present were sent their carnations, so that in all, 10 dozen flowers were distributed.

At the close of the service, a meeting of the Women's Home Missionary Society was called to consider the invitation received by this Society, from the 1st Church Newport to be their guests on May 23d and to meet the speaker, Mrs. H. D. Benson, who represents the Society's interests at the Italian mission in Providence. It was voted to omit the May meeting in order to accept the invitation as both societies meet on the same date.

BERKELEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The preacher on Sunday last at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Rev. Albert Crabtree, was the visiting chaplain of the prisoners of Massachusetts. Father Huntington, an Episcopal monk and former Superior of the Society of the Holy Cross, Westport, N. Y., will be the preacher on the morning of next Sabbath. He has made an annual visit to the Chapel for a number of years and is held in much esteem.

Rev. Everett P. Smith delivered an address Sunday afternoon at the Newport Y. M. C. A.

A special service for Ascension Day was held Thursday evening at the Church of the Holy Cross.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected Saturday at the annual meeting of the Junior Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Church of the Holy Cross: President, Miss Elinore Brown; vice president, Miss Edith Chase; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Simmons; treasurer, Miss Sarah Champlin. The meetings are in general charge of Mrs. Willard B. Chase, second vice president of the Women's Auxiliary, who assisted in the supper which followed. The guests of honor were "The Little Helpers," a band of little children, with their parents.

NEWPORT COUNTY POMONA.

Newport County Pomona Grange met by invitation on Tuesday, at its monthly meeting, of Connecticut Grange, James-town, at the town hall, worthy Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presiding.

Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Wm. M. Hughes as chairman of the Red Cross Pomona Auxiliary, Mrs. Harold R. Chase of Chaseville was appointed to succeed her. The usual reports were presented, showing a steady increase in membership. The afternoon's program comprised patriotic songs, current events, readings, and the discussion, "Which makes more bother, a man attempting to help in the house or a woman out of doors?" with Mrs. Ellen Boyd of Portsmouth Grange as leader. An excellent salad supper was served at 5.15 by the entertaining grace. At the opening of the evening session a rising vote of thanks was extended Connecticut Grange for its hospitality. Mr. L. Lincoln Sherman of the Executive committee of the Newport County Farm Bureau announced that the special committee expected soon to render their decision upon the County Agent when an office would be established in Newport. Representative George C. Carr of Jamestown gave a helpful talk upon the question, "Are the farmers' interests recognized in the Legislature?" He thought that that body felt favorably inclined to do all it could to sufficient interest was shown. An attractive program of music, readings and Indian Club work was then presented under the direction of the worthy Pomona, Mrs. Fernand Armstrong of Jamestown, comprising songs by the Rev. Mark Noble, with Miss Beulah Knowles at the piano; piano numbers by Miss Doris Beal, who accompanied for Messrs. Fred and Henry Armstrong in their Indian Club drill; and dramatic readings by Mr. Arthur Rhodes of Jamestown. The subject, "What can we do to help our rural schools?" was also discussed. In closing all sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and gave the flag salute.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

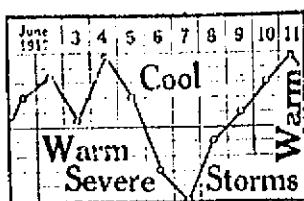
On Tuesday evening at the home of Rev. Emory H. Potter, D. D., Newport, Miss Ellen Alzada Coggeshall of Middletown was united in marriage to Mr. Charles Vernon Dennis of Charlotteville, N. C., by Dr. Potter, who was assisted by Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, Middletown, where Miss Coggeshall was a communicant. The bride wore an attractive suit of lavender silk, popular with hat to match and her corsage bouquer was of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The attendants were cousins of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Copeland of Middletown, who were recently married, and Mrs. Copeland were her own wedding suit, a tailored blue travelling dress with blue hat. Her flowers were a corsage bouquet similar to the bride's. The only immediate relatives present were Mrs. Sarah G. Coggeshall, grandmother of the bride, and her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold R. Chase of Chaseville. Mrs. Dennis is the daughter of George Elmer Coggeshall, formerly of Middletown, now of Dixmont, Maine.

WEDDING BELLS.

Lawrence-Sisson.

Miss Jennie Popple Sisson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sisson, was married to Mr. Joseph Robert Lawrence at the rectory of Trinity Church, Wednesday evening by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes. Mr. Lawrence is enlisted in the army at Fort Slocum, where he will shortly report for duty.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 22 to 26, warm wave 21 to 25, cool wave 31 to June 4. This will include unusually severe storms and more rain than is usual for the early part of this year's cropweather, particularly east of meridian 90. The storms will be unusually cool weather, with frosts going farther south than usual.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about May 29 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 30, plains sections 31, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys June 1, eastern sections 2, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 3. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will bring several days of warmer than usual and not much rain. The rainfall pattern will have completely changed locations before this storm wave arrives. The cool wave will not bring very low temperatures.

Our forecast of an improvement of cropweather beginning near April 25 has made good, and while winter wheat was irreparably damaged these rains have brought much of it to a better condition. All crops will show a great improvement by end of May, particularly timothy and other grasses. New sown timothy was badly injured with the winter wheat but these rains will bring it out.

The engraving at the top of this bulletin indicates that June 1 to 5 will be warmer than usual, followed by a great drop in temperatures and several days of cool weather, which warns of frosts where they sometime occur at this season. Then a great rise in temperatures to a high point near June 11. The above chart says great storms and you may expect them during the days covered by those words. You should be on the lookout for bad storms first eleven days in June and then you may rest from them until about July 1.

Hereafter our weather charts and weather bulletins will be combined and issued together once every week. This will make a very complete forecast, full of detail.

In our bulletin of May 26 the general cropweather forecasts for June will be given. In that bulletin we will indicate the rain locations for the month following May 25. Those who have that information, those who expect to sow winter grain should get our forecasts about winter grain cropweather.

BRINGING THE WAR
CLOSE TO AMERICAThree Bills in Congress Make
Us Realize We're Fighting.

EVERYBODY MUST DO A BIT

All Pocketbooks to Be Hit When New Tax Measure Becomes a Law—Thousands of Sons and Brothers to Be Conscribed—Other Newsworthy Gossip at the Capital.

Washington, D. C., [Special] Correspondence.—The conscription agreement, the war tax measure and the espionage bill have been the outstanding developments in the national capital during the past few days. These measures bring the war closer to the United States than any other things that have happened since Germany rushed through Belgium in August, 1914. The first means that our young men must fight in the trenches, the second that everybody must pay his share of the expenses and the third that everybody must be careful or get in trouble.

The Handling amendment to the draft bill providing for four divisions of volunteers for Europe, which was proposed to permit Colonel Roosevelt and others to organize forces for the trenches in France, was eliminated by the conferees. The senate conferees stuck out until the last for the Handling proposition, but the house members declared they would return to the house and report a disagreement before they would entertain that provision. Senators Chamberlain and Warren did not favor the Roosevelt plan at the outset, but when the senate adopted the Handling amendment they fought for it in conference. The house turned down an amendment similar to the one passed by the senate.

A compromise was reached on the age limit sections of the two measures. The bill as agreed to by the conferees committee fixes the ages for conscription between twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive. The house bill provided for twenty-one and forty years and the senate bill twenty-one and twenty-seven.

Bounties Are Barred.

The senate conferees accepted the house provision prohibiting the paying of bounties to induce a person to enlist in the military service or to furnish a substitute.

A new provision authorizes the president to create and establish in the several states and subdivisions local boards to hear and determine all questions of exemption under the act.

The anti-liquor amendment in the senate bill was changed so as not to prohibit the furnishing or giving away of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in uniform. The sale of liquors to men in uniform is prohibited.

Many minor changes were made, but the important points of the draft feature were not touched at all.

Senator Chamberlain, author of the Roosevelt amendment in the senate, asked by Senator Duffell of Connecticut and others, why he should not support and make a fight for the reinstatement of the amendment.

War department officials are prepared to take immediate steps looking to the enforcement of the provisions of the selective draft bill after President Wilson approves the measure and issues a formal proclamation to the American people. While neither the calendar date nor the number of days for registration under the new law have been determined by the war department, both will be embodied in the president's proclamation carrying the law into effect.

The purpose is to prevent through the presidential proclamation all information necessary for the initiation of these measures and for the provisions of the law.

provenient by end of May, particularly timothy and other grasses. New sown timothy was badly injured with the winter wheat but these rains will bring it out.

The engraving at the top of this bulletin indicates that June 1 to 5 will be warmer than usual, followed by a great drop in temperatures and several days of cool weather, which warns of frosts where they sometime occur at this season. Then a great rise in temperatures to a high point near June 11. The above chart says great storms and you may expect them during the days covered by those words. You should be on the lookout for bad storms first eleven days in June and then you may rest from them until about July 1.

Hereafter our weather charts and weather bulletins will be combined and issued together once every week. This will make a very complete forecast, full of detail.

In our bulletin of May 26 the general cropweather forecasts for June will be given. In that bulletin we will indicate the rain locations for the month following May 25. Those who have that information, those who expect to sow winter grain should get our forecasts about winter grain cropweather.

After rippling the original provision in which Senator Thomas of Colorado, with the assistance of the representatives of a dozen states and of both political parties, produced an amendment that was pronounced satisfactory by Senator Overman, the manager of it.

Under its terms the president is authorized to prevent the publication of news specifically relating to the movement, numbers, description and disposition of the armed forces of the country, but is not given the power to limit or restrict any discussion, comment or criticism of the acts and policies of the government.

As amended by the senate the bill will now be considered, and, inasmuch as most of the objectionable features of it have been corrected or eliminated, it was not expected that there would be any serious opposition to it.

In addition to rewriting the conscription feature, the senate radically modified the last chapter of the bill, which proposed to confer upon the postmaster general automatic power to censor the mails and to determine the character of written and printed matter to be excluded.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon will be the military and naval members of this nation's commission to Russia.

The remainder of the personnel as officially announced is as follows:

Elihu Root, Republican, of New York, chairman.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist leader and writer, of New York.

James Duane, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, of Massachusetts.

John R. Mott of New York.

Charles R. Crane, manufacturer, Democrat, of Chicago.

Samuel H. Barlow, banker, of New York.

Lieutenant Colonel William V. Judson of the army engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Bentley Mott, retired, of the army engineers.

Mr. Crane already is in Russia. Colonel Mott and Colonel Judson previously have been attached to the American embassy at Petrograd as military attaches and were selected for that reason.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, MARCH 1917.

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon
1917	4 30	7 03	3 04	5 51	6 19				
20 Jan	4 19	7 04	3 04	5 52	7 01				
21 Feb	4 19	7 04	3 04	5 52	7 01				
22 Wed	4 17	7 02	3 02	5 50	6 59				
23 Thurs	4 16	7 01	3 01	5 49	6 58				
24 Fri	4 15	7 00	3 00	5 48	6 57				
Full Moon May 6									
New Moon last of May 15									
1st Moon May 20									
1st Moon May 25									

24th Moon May 6, 9.45m. Evening.

1st Moon last of May 15, 2.55m. Evening.

1st Moon May 20, 7.55m. Evening.

1st Moon May 25, 6.55m. Evening.

Marriages.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the last of May by the Rev. F. M. Townley, Thomas Laro, U. S. Navy retired, to Sarah J., widow of Michael P. Mallon and daughter of the late Brian H. Carr of Newport.

Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Leland H. Groff, aged 64 years.

In this city, 14th inst., Raymond E. Telford, son of Raymond C. and Gladys Telford.

In this city, 14th inst., Elizabeth D. wife of James S. Wilcox.

In this city, 14th inst., George A. Eddy, in 56th year, at his residence, 55 E. Brewster street.

In this city, May 15, Della, wife of William P. Lacey, C. E. M. U. S. N., aged 37 years.

In this city, May 15, John P. Freeborn, in 77th year, at his residence, 100 E. 1st street.

In this city, 14th inst., Michael J. Ryan, formerly of this city.

NEWS CONDENSED

FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings in Various Parts
of New England

Mrs. J. R. Libby of Portland was chosen president of the Maine Women's Home Missionary union.

Rev. Leonard W. Lott, 63, rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Hanover, Me., died after a brief illness.

The Buttrick Lumber company of Waltham, Mass., filed a petition in bankruptcy, admitting liabilities of \$226,250.

Francis P. Whittemore, 22, long regarded as one of the oldest printers in active service in the country, died at Nashua, N. H.

Daylight saving as a war and conservation measure is the purpose of a petition started by Governor Keyes of New Hampshire.

Walter E. Bliss, 25, of West Swanton, N. H., died from injury he sustained when a tree he was felling toppled over upon him.

Belfast, Me., expects a shipbuilding boom this summer, action having been taken toward resumption of operations in idle yards.

Locality to President Wilson was expressed in resolutions adopted at the annual session of the Maine grand court, Foresters of America.

The will of James F. Eaton of Malden, Mass., leaving an estate valued at \$510,000, bequeaths many thousands of dollars to Malden charities.

Striking quarriesmen at Franklin and Sullivan, Me., returned to work, the operators having granted their demands for a minimum wage of \$2.75.

Michael Hennigan, who killed his mother at Boston by beating her to death, was committed to a psychopathic hospital for observation.

Justice Quinn, in the superior court at Dedham, Mass., set a precedent by excluding two men from duty on the jury because they were farmers.

When Mrs. Robert Moore of Malden, Mass., a supposed pauper, was taken to the Danvers insane asylum, \$620 was found in one of her pockets.

The Massachusetts house voted down the proposal that a resolution declaring for Irish home rule be endorsed and forwarded to President Wilson.

William Regan of Littleton, Mass., was killed when he stumbled and fell while stepping from a moving automobile and struck his head against a curb.

The temporary freight embargo on the Maine Central railroad affecting only a very limited class of freight officials stated. Through freight is not affected.

EIGHT SENATORS IN OPPOSITION

Army Bill Passes With Sixty-Five In Its Favor

ROOSEVELT PLAN IS RETAINED

Up to President to Decide Whether "Colonel Will Lead Volunteers to France—New Forces Will Be Called to Colors in September—Features of the Selective Draft Measure

Washington, May 18.—Final action was taken by congress on the war army bill, the second of the major measures of the war.

The senate, by a vote of 65 to 8, adopted the conference report accepted by the house. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark will sign the bill today and send it to the White House for President Wilson's approval. It probably will be law before tonight.

As finally approved, the bill provides for raising by selective conscription a war army in increments of 100,000 men from 21 to 30 years of age. It also authorizes, without directing, the president to raise volunteer forces which Colonel Roosevelt desires to take to France, and greatly increases the pay of all enlisted men.

Nothing to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the war department. Immediately after the president signs the bill he will, by proclamation, designate the day for the registration of the 10,000,000 or more men of the prescribed age.

Registration books will be in the hands of state and local authorities who are to co-operate in the work, and General Crowder, the provost marshal general, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within six days after registration begins.

Then will come the task of selecting the first half-million men, excluding the physically unfit, those with dependents and men who are needed in farms and industries. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted. Secretary Baker said that because of lack of supplies the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Whether Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition now rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed that he probably will postpone decision while the draft system is being put into operation.

The senate's approval of the measure agreed upon by the conference and accepted by the house, came late in the day, after attempts to send it back to conference and an earnest appeal by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee, for final action.

The eight senators who cast the negative votes were: Democrats—Gore of Oklahoma, Harwick of Georgia, Kirby of Arkansas, Stone of Missouri and Trammell of Florida. Republicans—La Follette of Wisconsin, Grönna of North Dakota and Norris of Nebraska.

Lively debate preceded the passage of the bill. Senator Stone attacked the Roosevelt amendment on the ground that "Colonel Roosevelt is unfit to command a body of troops because he has no respect for authority, constitutional or otherwise," and described the provision as "a scheme both personal and political."

Many senators smiled as Stone pounded desks with clenched fist and trod the center aisle, addressing his remarks largely to the Republican side.

The chief provisions of the army bill are:

Raising of armed forces by the selective draft system, imposed upon all males between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, subject to registration and certain exemptions from service.

Increasing the regular army to maximum war strength.

Drafting into the federal service of National Guard units.

Raising of an initial force by conscription of 500,000 men, with addition of 500,000 if deemed necessary.

Raising the pay of all enlisted men \$15 additional monthly for those now receiving less than \$14, comprising the bulk of the army, graduated downward to \$5 additional monthly for those receiving \$15 or more.

Prohibiting sale of liquor at or near training camps and otherwise curtailing morals of the soldier.

GARDNER JOINS ARMY

First Man in Congress to Give Up His Seat to Go to War

Washington, May 17.—Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, prominent preparedness advocate, is the first member of congress to offer his services to the United States as a soldier. Gardner is a member of the 6th reserve corps. His resignation, addressed to Speaker Clark, read from the speaker's chair, follows:

"I have been a member of the United States congress for the last 15 years. I have the honor to resign my seat in congress to go to the front as a member of the 6th reserve corps."

As a representative in congress, I have the honor to resign my seat in congress to go to the front as a member of the 6th reserve corps."

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U. S. FLOTILLA IN WAR ZONE

Torpedo Boat Destroyers in Hunt For German U-Boats

ALL READY FOR BUSINESS

Announcement of American Commander Upon Arrival at Queenstown, Where Jackies on Shore Leave Are Lined—One Vessel Said to Have Been in Brush

Queenstown, May 17.—A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service. The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underwater boat, according to an announcement by the British admiralty, but the result of it has not been made known.

The destroyer squadron arrived at Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying Irish American flags, lined the waterfront and cheered the destroyers from the moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the docks.

The crowd cheered again when, a few moments later, the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American consul. Everything was done in a simple, business-like manner. There was an entire absence of formality.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship, and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they were in sight, standing in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked: "When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied promptly. After the formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to the American ships at once put out to sea, the men, from captains to ordinary seamen, looking in the pink of condition and apparently enthusiastic for their task.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer.

On arriving in Queenstown some of the members of the crews of the destroyers were granted brief shore leave. They were fairly made captives by the townspeople, who insisted on taking them to their homes, where they piled the sailors with good things to eat and drink. They were the first American naval men seen in these parts for many years, and they were bombarded with questions concerning the happenings in America by people who have relatives there.

As they wandered through the streets the Americans observed the Stars and Stripes flying from many buildings. They were told that these were hoisted to celebrate the entry of the United States into the war, and had been left there as an honor to the American sailors whom they had been expecting.

COMMANDED BY SIMS

Destroyers Have Been in European Waters Since May 4

Washington, May 17.—Formal announcement that American destroyers, manned by picked crews have carried the flag into the war zone of Europe, and are operating against German submarines with British and French war vessels, was made by Secretary Daniels after the news had come from London.

The number and names of the vessels were not disclosed. It was made clear, however, that the fighting power of the nation was to be exerted to its utmost to stamp out the U-boat menace.

Daniels said the destroyers have been operating with the allied naval forces in European waters since May 4. The United States vessels are under command of Rear Admiral Sims, who went to England and France several weeks ago to arrange for active co-operation between the naval forces of the United States and those of the other nations at war with Germany. Plans formulated after reports from Sims, made as a result of his conference with the British and French admirals, are now being effected.

WARSHIP NETS A FAILURE

Washington, May 16.—The United States has abandoned use of steel nets on warships as means of combating the U-boat torpedo, experiments having proved a failure.

Mrs. Polly Johnson, 105, died at Sumnerville, Mass. Death was due to old age.

Ernest Walsh, 8, of Beverly, Mass., was run over and killed by a trolley.

Charles Higgins, 6, fell into the Merrimack river at Lowell, Mass., and was drowned.

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121 DROWN AS SHIP IS WRECKED

Vessel Pounds to Pieces After Stranding in Bering Sea

San Francisco, May 18.—The three-masted ship Standard, owned by Libby, McNeill & Libby, is a total wreck off Cape Constantine in Bering sea, according to a message received here by the naval radio station. Of nearly 150 men aboard the vessel, only twenty-nine have been rescued, according to the report.

The vessel, which carried a large crew and many men for the Alaska canneries, stranded, and was abandoned when heavy seas began to pound her to pieces.

Five lifeboats, each crowded to capacity, were launched. One was picked up a few hours later, containing twenty-nine men. So far none of the remaining boats has been sighted.

END COMES SUDDENLY

Former Ambassador Choate Dies in His New York Home

New York, May 16.—The war has claimed its first distinguished American. An numerous leaders in European countries have died since the outbreak of the conflict, from overtaxing their strength, so Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to the court of St. James, and dean of the American bar, died at his home here.

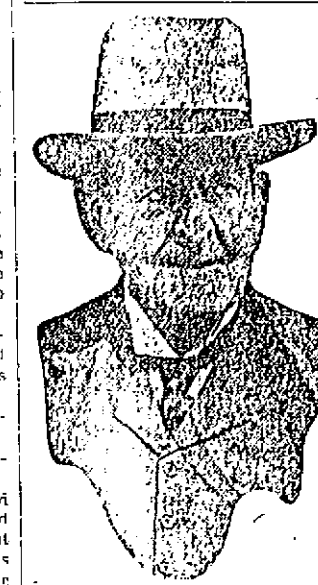


Photo by American Press Association. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

He was born at Salem, Mass., June 24, 1832. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1856, after he had practiced law in Massachusetts for a year previously.

The end came suddenly, with no physician in attendance, and with only Mrs. Choate and their daughter, Mabel, at the bedside. Mrs. Choate is in a serious condition.

FIFTY SOLDIERS LAID UP

One Dead Among Those Made Ill by Eating Bread Pudding

Pittsburg, May 18.—Fifty soldiers belonging to a Philadelphia company on guard in the Pittsburg district are ill with poisoning, symptomatically of that which caused the death of Lieutenant Corcoran.

All ate bread pudding served them at the restaurant of Carl Miller, who is under arrest and in close confinement.

No further deaths are expected, though some of the men are seriously ill. Federal officials started an investigation to ascertain whether the men were intentionally poisoned.

PREDICTS A REVOLUTION

Socialist Leader Declares That Germany Must Become a Republic

Berlin, May 16.—The Socialist leader, Georg Ledebour, declared in the Reichstag that it was impossible for Germany to win a war of subjugation, and expressed the conviction that a revolution must happen in Germany as it had happened in Russia. "We shall propose a constitutional committee," he said, "to take preparatory steps in the direction of introducing a republic in Germany."

EXPORT OF WHEAT BARRED

Buenos Aires, May 18.—The Argentine government announced a prohibition on the exportation of wheat. It is the government's second announcement of an embargo.

The first was held in abeyance through protest of Great Britain, backed by the United States.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS TO JULY 5

Berlin, May 18.—All hope of a declaration on peace in the Reichstag before midsummer disappeared when that body adjourned until July 5. The Social Democrats voted against the war budget.

BIG FIRE IN NAVY YARD

New York, May 18.—Fire of unknown origin last night in the five-story brick receiving building at the New York navy yard, destroyed that structure and caused a loss which will run into hundreds of thousands.

NAVY HAS 100,000 MEN

Washington, May 18.—The navy has passed the 100,000 mark in enlisted strength. The 100,000th man was Richard Cannon, Jackson, Miss.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS POSTPONED

Copenhagen, May 18.—The International Socialist congress in Stockholm has been postponed because of dissensions over peace.

HILANDIAN TORPEDOED

Four of Crew of American Steamship Perish Off Coast of Italy

New York, May 18.—The American steamship Hilandian has been torpedoed and sunk off Genoa, Italy, with a loss of four members of the crew. Cablegram reports were received here by the owners, the Universal Transportation company.

The Hilandian was not armed. She left here on April 27 for Genoa with cargo. She was a vessel of 2921 gross tons, was commanded by Captain Williams and carried a crew of thirty-nine men, of whom eighteen were American citizens.

The cargo consisted mostly of provisions and was worth \$2,500,000. The owners stated, and the ship itself was valued at \$1,000,000.

WON'T CHANGE UNIFORM

Baker Turns Down Request of War Department Officials

Washington, May 18.—Secretary Baker definitely settled the question of proposed changes in the army uniform by instructing bureau chiefs that he will not give consideration to any suggested alterations in organization, equipment or uniform of the army that do not bear directly on successful prosecution of the war against Germany.

The secretary's action was made necessary by the persistence of some war department officials that the service uniform of American army officers be remodeled so as to follow closely that of the British army.

TAKES TWO ISLANDS

War Department to Fortify More Points in Boston Harbor

Boston, May 18.—Governor McCall, in a special message to the legislature, announced that the government had taken Little Hog Island and Calf Island, both in Boston harbor, for the purpose of constructing fortifications for the adequate defense of the harbor.

The governor stated that the announcement came from the secretary of war, who asked that the state cede its jurisdiction over the property at once, in order that the work may begin. The state will retain its civil and criminal jurisdiction, but will cede all other claims.

GERMAN ASSAULTS FAIL

British Are Now in Possession of Village of Bullecourt

London, May 18.—After days of most intense fighting, in which the position several times changed hands, the British forces have driven the Germans out of the village of Bullecourt.

Thousands of fresh German troops recently have been thrown into the fray around Bullecourt, but their efforts have failed to drive out the British from the entire village.

Although several times the line has been bent by the preponderance of weight of the German formations, at no time have the British been forced to evacuate, holding here and there fringes of the outskirts and keeping back the Germans until their elements were reformed with sufficient strength to drive in effective counter attacks and regain their lost territory.

THAW TO BE SENT TO ASYLUM

Philadelphia, May 17.—Judge Martin signed a decree authorizing the removal of Harry K. Thaw to the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane from a hospital where he has been confined since an attempt at suicide several months ago.

STEAMERS SINK IN COLLISION

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., May 15.—The steamer Pentecost Mitchell collided with the freighter Saxonia at the mouth of St. Mary's river at midnight. Both steamers sank. The crews were saved.

FLOOD OF ENGINEER RECRUITS

Chicago, May 18.—More than 3300 applicants for enlistment have been received by the third reserve engineers' regiment, being recruited here, in which there will be places for only 1015 men.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN

London, May 15.—Zeppelin L-23 was destroyed in the North sea by British naval forces. This brings the total number reported destroyed and lost since the beginning of the war up to thirty-nine.

ITCHING BURNING ECZEMA IN BLISTER

On Little Boy Healed by Cuticura

"My little boy broke out with eczema on his hands and face when about two or three months old. At first it appeared in the form of blisters and we were given a wash to apply, and an ointment but they did not seem to do any good. These blisters soon dried and scaled over and then he broke out with a red burning and itching rash. The itching and burning were so intense that some one held him a large part of the time.

"We decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. He soon began to improve and after a few months he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Wilson B. Foster, Westport, N. Y.

It is easy to prevent skin and scalp troubles by using Cuticura Soap for all toilet purposes, washed by means of Cuticura Ointment to free signs of pimples, rashes, dandruff or irritation. Do not confuse them with coarsely indicated soaps and ointments.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

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AN AID TO BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

The Newport Trust Company has been a considerable factor in the upbuilding of a sound business enterprise.

Our banking experience and modern facilities are at your service.

Accounts subject to check are invited.

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Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMM STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office

NEWPORT, R. I.

ONE YOUR

ICE CREAM

-AT-

Koschny's,

330 & 332 THAMM STREET

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Cake, Ice Cream,

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ALL PERSONS desiring to have water
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City Engineer's Office, 221 Broadway, New York
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**Eureka
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You Are Judged by
the Appearance
of Your Letter

If your stationery is up to
the minute, with type the
proper size and really dis-
played, your communication
will command attention.

That Is the Kind of
Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out

Well Balanced Diet.
One of the most common faults of
the diet is the eating of too much
protein foods. In excess this is hard
on the body to excrete and is likely to de-
compose in the intestines with the
formation of poisonous waste products.
Green vegetables and raw fruit are
important elements of the diet. There
is little energy in these foods, but they
supply mineral salts which the body
needs and various substances called
vitamins, which are easily destroyed
by cooking.

One food expert has suggested a rule
for securing a well balanced diet. It
is: An ordinary family should spend
about as much for milk, vegetables
and fruits as for meats, fish and eggs
and as much for milk and eggs as for
meat and fish.

How to Stop a Cramp in Your Leg
Instantly.

Only those who have had it know
what excruciating torture a cramp in
the leg is. When the cramp comes on,
instead of rubbing the knotted, hard-
ened muscle, take a long string or
rubber band and wind it around the leg
over the place that is affected, then take
the end in each hand and give it a sharp
pull. One that will cause a little pain
a cramp will instantly disappear.

Spanish Gold Mine.

Rhodes has had a private holed
treasure he would have to dispose of
his Spanish gold in his lifetime value,
for since Aug. 1, 1915, when the com-
missioner made proclamation from the
steps of the Royal Exchange of Lon-
don that after that date the doubloons
would cease to be legal tender in the
West Indies, including British Guiana,
the doubloons have not been the pre-
ferred thing it was. In 1770 and for a cen-
tury after it was worth \$5, more or
less. It has ceased to be valued in its
native country, Spain, and since 1898
it has been unpopular in the West In-
dies, where for a long time it figured
in a mixed circulation, embracing Brit-
ish, United States and Spanish coins.
In the interest of romance, however,
the name at least must survive. It
signifies nothing more than that the
coin was double the value of a plate,
but the "doubloon" was never such a
mouth filling mockery as "pieces of
eight," which suggests great riches,
but means only Spanish silver dollars,
pieces equivalent to eight cents. Stock-
water Post Express.

A Famous New York Street.

Few of the thousands of people who
pass the corner of Nassau and John
streets every day know the early his-
tory of Nassau street. And yet right
at that corner is a bronze tablet which
gives in concise form the following
historical information:
"Nassau Street, Known Originally
as 'The Street That Runs by the Pine
Woman,' Was Laid Out About 1655 and
Was Named in Honor of the House of
Nassau, Whose Head at That Time
Was William the Third, King of Eng-
land and Stadtholder of the Dutch Re-
public. Nassau Street Became Identifi-
cally With the Jewelry Trade More
Than Half a Century Ago."
The bronze tablet is on the exterior
of the building at the northwest cor-
ner of Nassau and John streets. It
was erected by the Mullen Lane He-
reford society in 1910.—New York Sun.

William De Morgan.

In spite of himself William De Mor-
gan became famous. He deliberately
violated all the rules made for the
guidance of novelists who seek to be-
come popular. None of his novels was
addressed to the greater public that is
avid for the latest thing of the moment
in fiction, but nevertheless they reached
that public. He was a law unto
himself in the novels that he wrote
during his marvelous career that spanned
only ten years. It is doubtful if
in English literature or in any other
can be found a writer whose life and
literary career are comparable to his.
He was an old man when the world
readers came to know him, and his age
was an asset toward celebrity. At
recently he was hailed as eagerly as
Kipling was hailed at twenty, and in
his way he was no less a prodigy than
the younger writer.—Bookman.

Misprints and Maxims Gums.

The late Sir Hiram Maxims says in
his autobiography that when he organ-
ized the United States Electric Light-
ing company the printer sent him his
stationery with the heading, "The
United States Electric Lighting com-
pany." When he established his new
gun company in England he told of
this mistake in order to emphasize the
importance of getting the stationery
printed correctly. When the first
sheets were brought to him, however,
he found that the English printers had
made his concern appear as "The Max-
im Gum company."

Easy Generosity.

Mother (to small son)—Bobby, dear,
I hoped you would be unselfish enough
to give little sister the largest piece of
candy. Why, see, even our old hen
gives all the nice big dainties to the
little chicks and only keeps an occa-
sional tiny one for herself.
Bobby thoughtfully watched the hen
and chickens for a time and then said,
"Well, mamma, I would, too, if it was
worms."—Rochester Times.

A Generation.

In the long lived patriarchal age a
generation seems to have been com-
puted at 100 years (Genesis xv, 1).
Subsequently the reckoning was the
same that has been more recently
adopted—that is, from thirty to forty
years (Job xiii, 16).

Incongruous.

Little Alice—What is an incongruity,
uncle? Uncle William—An incongruity,
child, is a divorce lawyer humming a
wedding march.

Vegetation in Polar Regions.

The rapid growth of vegetation in
the polar regions is attributed to the
electric currents in the atmosphere.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Neuralgia means nerve pain.
Neuritis means inflammation of
the nerve. In neuralgia the pain
comes and goes. In neuritis the
ache is steady and sticks closely
to the affected nerve. If the
nerve could be taken out and ex-
amined we could find nothing
abnormal in the case of neural-
gia. In neuritis the nerve would
be found to be inflamed. The
question of what is behind the
pain of neuralgia is more impor-
tant than the answer to the cry
for relief. It must be remem-
bered that neuralgia is merely a
symptom, not a disease. Some-
times malaria is the underlying
cause. Other times it may be
due to alcoholism, diabetes, lead
poisoning, gout, rheumatism or
Bright's disease. A diseased
tooth or a diseased ovary may
be responsible. In every case
treatment must include treat-
ment of the underlying cause.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

He Lacked Concentration.

Spending of a night in a failure
because of lack of concentration
and inability to concentrate
was the result of a man of a habit-
ing dog house.
"At midnight," he would start out
on his own to a neighbor. He would
jump a back and run him for miles.
When the back was on the point of ex-
haustion the house's nostrils would
catch the faint in the air where a fox
had crossed the trail, and he would in-
stantly decide that, after all, fox was
what he had come for, and he would
turn aside to pursue the fox. Perhaps
an hour later, when the chase was
growing warmer every minute, his keen
nose would detect the presence of a
rabbit, and he would go after the out-
rigger, with the inevitable result that
by 4 o'clock in the afternoon that
hound would be thirty or forty miles
away from home in a swamp with a
chipmunk tree!—Saturday Evening Post.

George and His Legs.

But by his historical grubbers are
digging out the truth about our im-
mortal George. We have heretofore
been told that he wore false teeth
and that at Valley Forge he unshak-
ingly defied his ragged and desperat-
ed troops with the arrival of ample
supplies of ammunition, which consist-
ed of powder barrels filled with sand,
and now a correspondent of the New
York Sun declares that in the full
length portraits of Washington by
Stuart, of which there is one in the
New York public library, the legs were
not his own. "I have seen the letter
from Stuart thanking the true owner
for his kindness in providing a sym-
metrical foundation for the bust of the
great president and presenting one of
the smaller portraits in thanks for his
kindness."

Free Speech.

An old negro woman had lived with
a certain family in the south for many
years. One day her mistress had occa-
sion to reprimand her upbraid sharply for
something that had gone wrong. The
negress said nothing at the time, but
a little later her voice could be heard
in the kitchen in shrill vituperation of
everything and everybody, with a rattling
recapitulation of puns and ket-
tles. So loud became the clamor and
so vituperative the exclamations that
Mrs. C. went hurriedly down to the
kitchen.
"Why, Liza," she began in amaze-
ment, "who on earth are you talking
to?"
"I ain't talkin' to nobody," the old
negress replied, "but I don't know who
in this house hyas me!"—Harper's Mag-
azine.

The Emerald.

The emerald has been known since
early times both in Europe and in cer-
tain parts of the Orient, where its at-
tractive color and rarity have endowed
it with the highest rank and a varied
lore. Its name may be traced back to
an old Persian word which appeared
in Greek as "emeraldos," mentioned
by Theophrastus over 300 years before
the Christian era, and again in Latin
as "emeraldus," seen in the writings
of Pliny, who particularized somewhat
on its properties and supposed medi-
cinal virtues and was even shrewd
enough to suspect its identity with the
much more common beryl, although
eleven centuries elapsed before this
supposition was verified by scientific
proof.

His Hard Luck.

A small boy whose record for de-
portment at school had always stood
at 100 came home one day recently
with his standing reduced to 98.
"What have you been doing, my
son?" asked his doting mother.
"Been doing?" replied the young
hopeful. "Been doing just as I have
been doing all along, only the teacher
caught me this time."—Philadelphia
Inquirer.

Where Is the Profit?

"I understand they sold their house
for \$3,000 more than they paid for it."
"How lucky!"
"Lucky nothing! After they'd sold
it they discovered that they've got to
pay \$2,000 more than they received
for their house for another home to
live in."—Detroit Free Press.

Books in Brazil.

In Brazil, as throughout South Amer-
ica, French is almost universally read.
Editions of the classics are found in
most homes, and bookstores are filled
with modern French writers of prose
or verse, sometimes in translation and
as frequently in the original.

Went Further.

"Didn't I tell you that when you
met a man in hard luck you ought to
meet him with a smile?" said the wise
and good counselor.
"Yes," replied the flustered person.
"I went even further than that.
I gave him the grand laugh."

Best Way of Taking Iron.

When anemic persons have to take
iron the best form in which to admin-
ister it is spinach, cabbage, green chlo-
ry, asparagus, lentils, carrots and
peas, all of which contain much iron.

Our Vanishing Forests.

The ax and the saw are busily
busy, chips are flying thick as snow-
flakes, and every season thousands of
acres of priceless forests, with their
underbrush, soils, springs, climate,
scenery and religion, are vanishing
away in clouds of smoke.—John Muir.

Once Bitten, Etc.

"Why did that brilliant woman mar-
ry such a stupid man?"
"Because her first husband was a
genius."—Boston Transcript.

A Preferred Fare.

"What is the favorite fare of Wall
street bulls and bears?"
"Supposed to be lamb chops."—Balti-
more American.

Nature knows no pause in progress
and development and attaches her
curse on all inaction.—Goethe.

Registration for Conscription.

Registration for Conscription in Rhode
Island will be under the direct control
and supervision of a Board of Registration
comprising the Governor of the
state, the Adjutant General and the
Director of the Census.
This board has been appointed by Sec-
retary Baker of the War Department,
and is charged with the duty of select-
ing a registration committee of three
men in each of the 35 towns of the
state, and three men in each ward of
each city of the state. The duties of
these committees will be to see that
the date of registration to be set by the
President in a proclamation to be issued
by him upon the day the Army Bill now
in conference is approved by the Con-
gress of the United States, every vot-
ing booth in the state of Rhode Island
is opened and equipped with the neces-
sary registrars, registration cards,
clerks, and other necessities including
ample police protection for carrying on
the work of registration.

These committees of which there will
be sixty-seven are expected to enroll
much voluntary service in connection
with the actual work of registration;
and it is believed that in each voting
precinct the positions of registrars, of
which there should be one for each 150
men to be enrolled, can be filled by com-
petent and responsible citizens who will
claim no compensation.

The duties of the 67 committees will
be exacting, difficult and frequently dis-
tressing, but the services which the
members of these committees as well
as that of the registrars and others who
give their time to the carrying out of
the plans for the very solemn duty of
conscription will receive prompt expres-
sion of appreciation from the National
Government.

The State Registration Board, acting
upon the suggestion of the War Depart-
ment, "that existing state agencies can
be utilized for the purpose of conscrip-
tion, and that such agencies offer the
most effective possible execution of the
law," has decided upon the following
course in connection with starting the
necessary machinery in motion.

Registration committees in towns
shall consist of—first, the Presidents of
town councils; second, town clerks; and
third, a physician of particular quali-
fications for the duties which will be as-
signed to him.

Registration committees in wards of
cities shall consist of aldermen from
their several wards, a selected physi-
cian, and a third citizen who shall be
selected by Mayors in conference with
the aldermen of the several wards. City
clerks shall act as clerks of record for
all ward committees.

These appointments are made by the
State Registration Board in accordance
with section 5 of the Army Bill, which
reads as follows:

Sec. 5. That the President is hereby
authorized to utilize the Service of any
or all departments and any or all officers
or agents of the United States, and of
the several states, territories and the
District of Columbia, in the execution
of this Act, and all officers and agents of
the United States, and of the several
states, territories, and the District of
Columbia, are hereby required to per-
form such duties in the execution of
this Act as the President shall order
and direct, and officers and agents of
the several States shall hereby have full
authority for all acts done by them in
the execution of this Act by the direc-
tion or requests of the President.

The important duty of making the
selection from the drafted class will be
performed by the registration commit-
tees of the various towns and wards
of cities under the direct supervision and
instruction of the State Registration
Board. Provisions are made by ex-
emptions to prevent the misery that
war brings to dependents at home, and
that those chosen for the military ser-
vice the nation needs will be those
whose civil and domestic service can
best be spared.

As it is important that the selection of
those who are to go ought to be made
swiftly in order that as long a time as
is consistent with the national interest
may be given them in which to compose
their affairs, it is expected that the
solemn duties which registration com-
mittees are to perform will not be hin-
dered by any lack of patriotic co-opera-
tion with the government of the United
States.

Even the co-ordination and prepara-
tion of existing mechanism for carrying
out the plan of the Army Bill in con-
nection with conscription will consume
no little time. It is hoped and confidently
expected that the Presidents of town
committees, and town clerks, and the
aldermen of cities will promptly accept
the appointments being made today,
and that the physicians who will be se-
lected as rapidly as possible to complete
the Registration committees of the
State Registration Board, will all im-
mediately accept their appointments and
graciously serve their nation and their
state in the present emergency.

All arrangements have been made by
the War Department to forward to the
various states within six days after the
President's approval of the bill, all
blanks and instructions necessary for
registration purposes. Within eight
days these blanks and instructions will
have been distributed, and within ten
days the hope is entertained that the
whole system may be ready to proceed
to registration.

It is apparent that the success of this
first attempt to place complete reliance
on state organizations for the perfor-
mance of a Federal service will depend
upon the co-operation of state, city and
town officials, and of private citizens.
It will require the very best efforts of
everyone concerned. It is believed that
in this necessary important task Rhode
Island citizens will be foremost in per-
forming a voluntary service which will
reflect that patriotic co-operation for
which this state has been famous since
its foundation.

Exemption from service will not be
made until after full registration has
been accomplished, so that every male
resident of Rhode Island of the age pre-
scribed decided upon by the Congress
of the United States, will be expected to
present himself for registration at the
voting booth in the voting district of
which he is a resident, there to answer
such questions as will be asked, in ac-
cordance with the proclamation to be
issued by the President of the United
States, and upon the day to be by him
decided.

"What did the editor say when you
read your poem to him?"
"I can't repeat it," replied Mr. Pen-
wiggles. "But I will say in his choice
of language he took every advantage of
the fact that his words were not inter-
ested for print."—Washington Post.

"I'm conceded!"
"Very. I'll bet at times he even
wonders how he ever is getting on
without him."—Detroit Free Press.

The lawyer's pencil is
against you, my dear.

TIMELY HINTS FOR THE HOME GARDENER.

Still Time to Plant Certain Vegetables in This Section.

There is still time in this section to
grow vegetables, say specialists of the
U. S. Department of Agriculture, but
no time should be lost. If you have not
already done so, plow your garden at
once and get the crops in at the earliest
possible moment.

It is too late to make successive plant-
ings of peas, but it is worth while to
chance the planting yet. If space is
limited select the crops the members of
your family like best. Grow as many
things as possible for winter use. Such
vegetables as potatoes, sweet potatoes,
onions, cabbage, carrots, and beets may
be kept in their natural state for win-
ter use, and should be included, there-
fore, in the garden.

There is yet time to grow any of the
following: Bean, both lima and string,
beets, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, car-
rots, corn, collards, cucumber, egg-
plant, kale, lettuce, melons, okra, pars-
ley, parsnips, peas, peppers, sweet
and white potatoes, radishes, saffron, spin-
ach, and squash.

There is, of course, considerable varia-
tion in the region for which this ad-
vice is given. Certain planting activi-
ties may be performed in the southern
portion of the region a week or so be-
fore similar activities should be gotten
under way 50 or 100 miles farther north.
The advice is based on the average date
of the last killing frost in the section
and the variations in weather conditions
from year to year also may influence
planting periods.

The following cultural suggestions
are made for the crops which may yet
be planted with fair chances of success
throughout most of the zone:

PEAS. Peas should be planted first.
There is time to make three or four suc-
cessive plantings at 10-day intervals,
thus assuring the family a supply of
peas for a month or six weeks after
they come into bearing. Plant in rows
3 or 4 feet apart for horse cultivation or
2½ to 3 feet apart for hand cultivation.
Space the seed about one inch apart in
the rows. A pint of seed is sufficient
for a hundred-foot row.

BEETS. Beets may be planted at any
time from now on. The young, tender
beets make fine greens and every gar-
dener should make an immediate plant-
ing, so there will be an ample supply.
Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart for
hand cultivation, or 2 to 2½ feet apart
for horse cultivation. The plants should
be thinned to 1 to 5 inches apart in the
rows.

CABBAGE. Cabbage plants will stand
a reasonable amount of frost and should
be set out at once if the ground is in
condition. Set the plants in rows 2 to 3
feet apart and 14 to 18 inches apart in
the rows. Sixty-five to 90 plants are
required for a hundred-foot row.

CARROTS. Carrots may be planted
now. Sow the seed in rows 15 to 18
inches apart for hand cultivation or 2 to
2½ feet apart for horse cultivation.
The plants should be thinned to 3 to 4
inches apart in the rows. One ounce of
seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot
row.

ONIONS FROM SEED. It is best to use
the sets rather than the seed. Plant
the sets in rows 15 inches apart and
from 4 to 4½ inches apart in the rows.
One quart of sets is sufficient for a hun-
dred-foot row.

PARSNIPS. The rows may be as close
as 15 to 18 inches apart if hand cultiva-
tion is to be given. The soil must be
fine and rich. One-half ounce of seed
is ample for a hundred-foot row. Thin
the plants until they stand 3 or 4 inches
apart in the rows.

RADISHES. Sow the seed in rows 12
to 15 inches apart for hand cultivation.
Thin the soil fine. One ounce of seed
is enough for a hundred-foot row.

SPINACH. For hand cultivation sow
in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. The
plants should stand one to two inches
apart in the rows.

In a few days it will be time to plant
string beans and sweet corn. If the
weather is warm it will be safe to set
tomato plants at the same time. Lima
beans should not be planted until the
ground is warm. Lima beans, egg
plant and pepper are heat-loving plants
and should not be put out until all dan-
ger of cool nights is past. Make plant-
ings of sweet corn and string beans at
intervals of ten days up to the first of
July and have a constant supply of
these.

BEANS. Plant in rows two and one-
half feet apart for either horse or hand
cultivation, and three to four inches
apart in the rows. A pint of seed is
sufficient for a hundred-foot row.

LIMA BEANS, POLE. Plant in hills
three to four feet apart for horse or
hand cultivation. A half-pint of seed
is sufficient for a hundred-foot row.
Bush limas should be planted in rows
two and one-half feet apart for hand
cultivation, or three feet apart for
horse cultivation. Space the seeds six
to ten inches apart in the rows.

CUCUMBER. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a
hill, spacing the hills 5 feet apart each
way and thin to 2 or 3 plants, or sow
the seed in rows four to five feet apart.
When planted in rows the plants should
be about fifteen inches apart, but the
seed should be sowed much thicker, the
plants being thinned later. A half-
ounce of seed is sufficient for a hundred-
foot row.

SQUASH. The bush varieties should
be planted in hills four feet apart each
way, and the running varieties eight to
ten feet apart each way. One-half
ounce of seed is sufficient for a hun-
dred-foot row of either the bush or run-
ning varieties.

MUSKMELONS. The culture of the
muskmelon is the same as the cucumber
except that the plants are usually given
more space. Plant eight to ten seeds
in a hill, spacing the hills six feet apart
each way. Another method is to sow
in drills six feet apart and thin to single
plants eighteen to twenty-four inches
apart.

WATERMELONS. The culture of water-
melons is the same as the muskmelon
except that the plants require more
space. Plant watermelons in rows eight
to ten feet apart and thin to single
plants three feet apart in the rows, or
plant in hills eight to ten feet apart
each way. An ounce of seed is suffi-
cient for a hundred-foot row or for a
dozen hills.

CORN. Plant closely in drills three
feet apart and thin to 10 or 14 inches
in the rows. If preferred, a dozen seeds
may be planted in hills three feet apart
each way, and the plants thinned to
four in each hill. Corn should be planted
in well-prepared rich land.

POTATOES. Plant pieces containing
two eyes or more 12 to 14 inches apart
in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and cover to
a depth of about 4 inches. In hot weather
cover over to a depth of six inches.

TOMATOES. Set the plants (purchase
or grow early in February) eighteen in-
ches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart if
to be planted or staked. If they are to
be on the ground, the distance should
be 4 feet between rows and 3 feet in

the rows. Pruning to a few branches
and staking are desirable in the home
garden.

Why She Wept.

"Why, my dear," exclaimed the good
friend on finding Mrs. Newwood in floods
of tears, "What is the matter?"
The young wife wiped her eyes and
tried to compose herself and be inher-
ently calm.
"Well," she began, with folded
hands, you know John is away for a
week.
"Yes, dear," helped the lady friend.
"Well, he writes to me regularly, and
in his last letter he tells me he gets my
photo out and kisses it every day."
"But that is nothing for you to cry
about," exclaimed the good friend.
"Yes, it is," cried Mrs. Newwood,
bursting into tears afresh. "Because
I took my picture out of his bag-be-
fore he started just for a joke and
put one of mother's in its place."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

His Last Words.

The following passage took place be-
tween counsel and witness in a disputed
will case:
"Did your father give you no parting
admonition?"
"He never gave much away at any
time."
"I mean what were his last words?"
"I don't concern you."
"They not only concern me, sir," re-
marked the barrister, severely, "but
they concern the whole court."
"Oh, all right," was the reply.
"Father said: 'Don't have no trouble
when I'm gone, Jim, 'cos lawyers is
the biggest thievers unhung.'—Reho-
both Sunday Herald.

Was to Smart.

"How many years have I on my
plate, pa?" asked a smart boy the other
evening.
"Two, my son," answered the fond
parent, surveying the fruit.
"No, sir; I've four, and I can prove
it," triumphantly remarked the juvenile.
"How do you make that out?" asked
the perplexed father.
"Well, sir, hav'n't I two pairs, and
don't two pairs make four?" grinned
the urchin.
"All right, my son. You have too
many," said the old man, getting up
and reaching over. "Here, mother,
you take one and I'll take one, and
Johnny may

